

indicated for any of the items in Part-A, of the schedule, the household gets excluded from the BPL list and the investigator need not fill up Part-B of the schedule. However, in case "No" is indicated for all items of Part-A, the investigator would go to Part-B of the schedule.

Part-B makes the assessment of the expenditure of the household on various items during last 30 days. If the total expenditure is less than the poverty line (*i.e.* minimum amount of money required *i.e.* on food, clothing, shelter, fuel and light, education, travel, medical expenses, entertainment etc.), the family is included in the BPL list. Otherwise it is excluded from the BPL list.

Further, in urban areas, the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is using the State-specific poverty lines for identifying BPL families. In addition, seven non-economic parameters of living conditions namely (i) roof, (ii) floor (iii) water (iv) sanitation (v) education level (vi) type of employment and (vii) status of children in a house are also used for identifying genuine beneficiaries.

#### **People living below poverty line**

**4517. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons living below poverty line as on the 31st March, 2000 in the North-Eastern Region, State-wise/District-wise;
- (b) the details of the amount granted by Government during the last five years for poverty alleviation programme; and
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE):** (a) The Planning Commission estimates the number and percentage of persons living below the poverty line at national and state level from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years. The latest available estimate of poverty is based on the 55th Round of the NSS consumer expenditure data covering the period

July 1999 to June 2000. The number of persons living below the poverty line in the North Eastern states in 1999-2000 estimated from the 30-day recall tabulation in the Key Results of the 55th Round large sample survey of Household Consumer Expenditure in India carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation are, 3.98 lakh in Arunachal Pradesh, 94.55 lakh in Assam, 7.19 lakh in Manipur, 8.23 lakh in Meghalaya, 1.85 lakh in Mizoram, 5.49 lakh in Nagaland, 13.02 lakh in Tripura and 2.05 lakh in Sikkim. Separate estimate as on 31st March, 2000 are not available. The poverty estimates are not made at district level since the NSS consumer expenditure data are not stratified at district level.

(b) Allocation under major poverty alleviation programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan in rural areas for the North-Eastern States are given in Statement-I. (See below). The same for urban poverty alleviation programme are given in Statement-II. (See below).

(c) There is a three-pronged action to alleviate and reduce the poverty in the country. These are: (i) acceleration of economic growth, (ii) human and social development through literacy, education, health, nutrition, meeting of the minimum needs, elevation of social and economic status of the weaker sections of the society, etc., and (iii) direct attack on poverty through employment and income generating programmes and assets-building for the poor.

The increase in income of the people living below the poverty line occur from the joint impact of general growth process and direct income generation of the poor arising from various anti-poverty programmes introduced from time to time by the Government for their upliftment. Since the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the Government has been implementing employment and asset generation schemes for the upliftment of the people living below the poverty line. These schemes are mainly of two types, self-employment and wage employment. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been the major self-employment programme and it has been in operation in all the blocks of the country since 1980. The wage employment programme initially was National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) during the Sixth Plan period. In the Seventh Plan, another wage employment programme under the name Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEG) (

was introduced. Then in 1989, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) was launched by merging the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, and it became the main wage-employment programme. In addition, several programmes to help the poor were also in operation until March, 1999. These programmes are: Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCR), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA).

From 1st April, 1999, these programmes, excepting EAS and JRY have been restructured into single self-employment programme called the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with the primary objectives of focussed approach to poverty alleviation, capitalising advantages of group lending, and overcoming the problems associated with multiplicity of programmes. Also from 1st April, 1999, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) has been restructured as Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) with the primary objective of creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment. Its secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas. The wage employment under the programme is given to Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families.

From 1.12.1997, Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the main poverty alleviation programme in the urban areas. The SJSRY, which has subsumed all the earlier three urban poverty alleviation programmes, viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP), seeks to provide gainful employment to unemployed or underemployed urban and educated up to IX standard for setting up self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. The implementation of SJSRY is relying on suitable community structures on the UBSP pattern and delivery of inputs under this programme is through the medium of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and such community structure.

**RAJYA SABHA**

[26 April, 2001]

**Statement-I**

*Total allocation (Centre+State) under major rural poverty alleviation programmes*

*Rs. In Lakhs*

States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01					
	IRD <sup>P</sup>	JRY	EAS*	IRD <sup>P</sup>	JRY	EAS*	SGSY#	JGSY@	EAS
Arunachal Pradesh	644.07	199.21	2362.50	403.82	321.65	2675.50	182.32	273.20	301.40
Assam	2934.24	6389.03	10740.00	10492.72	8357.73	13772.50	4737.45	7098.69	7836.76
Manipur	464.48	255.34	1012.50	703.42	560.30	1112.50	317.59	475.89	525.33
Meghalaya	493.36	298.78	275.00	788.10	627.74	762.50	355.83	533.29	588.14
Mizoram	298.50	125.86	1000.00	162.36	145.26	1000.00	82.33	123.37	136.05
Nagaland	346.81	320.26	2625.00	540.60	430.60	2625.00	244.08	365.73	403.93
Sikkim	57.80	116.60	275.00	201.90	160.83	400.00	91.17	136.60	150.70
Tripura	662.64	331.65	1800.00	1270.06	1011.64	1830.00	573.44	859.24	948.13

\* Total release as no allocations were made under the programme upto 1998-99

@ JRY has been restructured as JGSY w.e.f. 1999-2000

# SGSY was introduced w.e.f. 1999-2000 by merging IRDP and its allied programmes and Million Wells Scheme (MWS)

[26 April, 2001]

**RAJYA SABHA**

**Statement-II**

*Outlay/Release of Funds under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana*

(Rs. Lakhs)

State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Arunachal Pradesh	50.99	65.01	64.15	72.82
Assam	540.38	823.08	456.01	864.89
Manipur	122.95	191.12	105.55	200.45
Meghalaya	73.24	118.45	65.16	123.56
Mizoram	69.63	125.64	105.16	128.15
Nagaland	53.33	84.16	54.90	85.13
Tripura	93.98	157.74	132.12	162.00
Sikkim	20.51	30.98	39.50	33.48

**Annual Plan Outlay for Assam**

4518. SHRI PRAKANTA WARISA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Annual Plan Outlay allocated by the Central Government for Assam during the last three years;
- (b) whether the State Government has made any demand to increase the allocation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Annual Plan Outlay allocated by the Central Government for Assam during the last three years is following:—

	Rs. crore
1998-99	1650.00
1999-2000	1750.00
2000-2001	1520.00